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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences

Quarter 1 - Module 4: The Emergence of Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, and Demography

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Discipline and Ideas in the Social Sciences – SHS Grade 11/12
Quarter 1 – Week 4
Module 4: The Emergence of Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, and Demography

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Introduction

This module will help you to understand the emergence and historical developments on the major events that happen in the different social science disciplines.

It will cover the forming of language, governing political activities, studying mental processes and behavior, and studying population. The activities embedded in this module will help you gain knowledge on the events on the emergence of the various social science disciplines.

Objectives

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:
Explain the major events and its contribution that led to the emergence of the social science discipline.

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

1. Discuss the differences in the various social science disciplines and their fields (e.g. Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, Demography);
2. Identify carefully the relationship of the various social science disciplines that led to the emergence of major events and their contribution to our society; and
3. Give the purposes of the various social sciences disciplines in solving issues and problems.

Since you already know our target for this module, are you ready to learn more? I hope that you will enjoy all the activities and reading materials that we have prepared for you. Good luck and happy learning to you.

Vocabulary List

1. **LANGUAGE** - is a structured system of communication. In a broader sense, it is the method of communication that involves the use of – particularly human – languages.
2. **ASTADHYAYI** - is the oldest linguistic and grammar text of any language and of Sanskrit surviving in its entirety, and Pāṇini refers to older texts and authors such as the Unadisutra, Dhatupatha, and Ganapatha some of which have only survived in part.
3. **POLITICAL SCIENCE** - is the systematic study of governance by the application of empirical and generally scientific methods of analysis.
4. **SOCIOLOGY** – is a social science that studies human societies, their interactions, and the processes that preserve and change them.
5. **DEMOGRAPHY** - the study of statistics such as births, deaths, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.

Pre-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is NOT a subfield of Linguistics?
   A. Syntax
   B. Morphology
   C. Semantics
   D. Grammar

2. The oldest documentation and description of the language in history.
   A. Cuneiform writing
   B. Sanskrit
   C. Calligraphy
   D. Cantonese

3. Which of the following discipline of social science deals with a system of governance and the analysis of political activities, political thoughts, and political behavior?
   A. Politics
   B. Political Science
   C. Governance
   D. Sociology

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4. Political science comprises numerous subfields, EXCEPT:

A. comparative Politics
B. Political Economy
C. Political Theory
D. Institutionalism

5. If you were to apply knowledge to the various sphere of human activity, including problems of individual daily lives and the treatment of mental illness, which discipline would be applicable?

A. Linguistics
B. Economics
C. Psychology
D. Chemistry

6. Which of the following notable persons defined psychology as the science of mental life, both of its phenomena and their condition?

A. William James
B. John Watson
C. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
D. Christian Wolff

7. Making a judgment about something based on the information you received that your brain processed is an example of _____.

A. Biological Psychology
B. Behavioral Psychology
C. Social Psychology
D. Cognitive Psychology

8. It refers to the study of how humans think about each other and how they relate to each other.

A. Cognitive Psychology
B. Social Psychology
C. Behavioral Psychology
D. Biological Psychology

9. Demography comes from the prefix ancient Greek word *demos* which means _____.

A. Structure B. Measurement C. Study D. Human

10. What is the primary political purpose of the census?

A. To figure out life expectancies.
B. To project life insurance.
C. To provide a basis for taxation.
D. All of the above.

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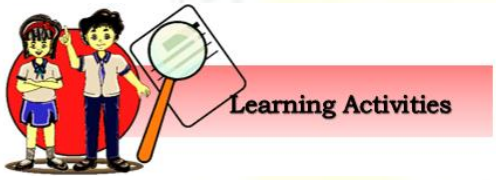
LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.



LESSON 1 – LINGUISTICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

A. LINGUISTICS MEANING AND DEVELOPMENT

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves the analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics also deals with social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence language through which linguistic and language-based context is often determined.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The earliest activities in the documentation and description of language have been attributed to the 6th century BC Indian grammarian Panini who wrote a formal description of the Sanskrit language in his Astadhyayi.

2. Historical Linguistics is the study of language change over time, particularly with regards to a specific language or group of languages. Historical linguistics was among the first sub-disciplines to emerge in linguistics. It was the most widely practiced form of linguistics in the late 19th century.

NOAM CHOMSKY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noam_Chomsky#/media/File:Noam_Chomsky_portrait_2017_retouched.png

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3. There was a shift of focus in the early 20th century to the synchronic approach (the systemic study of the current stage in languages), but historical research remained a field of linguistic inquiry.

Noam Chomsky is the founder of Linguistics.

BRANCHES	DEFINITION
1. Syntax and Morphology	> branches of linguistics concerned with order and structure of meaningful linguistic units such as words and morphemes. > Syntacticians study the rules and constraints that govern how speakers of a language can organize words into sentences. > Morphologists study similar rules for the order of morphemes sub-word units such as prefixes and suffixes – and how they may be combined to form words.
2. Semantics and Pragmatics	> are branches of linguistics concerned with meaning. These subfields have traditionally been divided by the role of linguistic and social context in the determination of meaning. > Semantics in this conception is concerned with core meanings and pragmatics is concerned with meaning in context.
3. Phonetics and Phonology	> are branches of linguistics concerned with sounds (or the equivalent aspects of sign languages) > Phonetics is primarily concerned with the physical aspects of sounds, such as their acoustics, production, and perception. > Phonology is concerned with the linguistic abstractions and categorizations of sounds.

Source: *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_linguistics*

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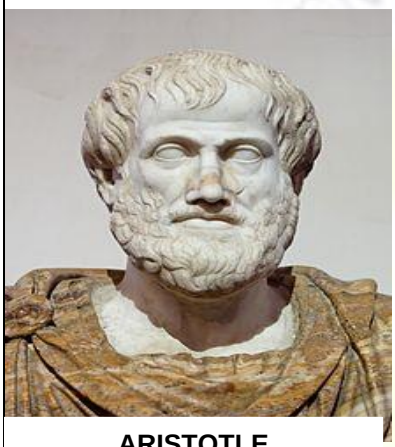
B. POLITICAL SCIENCE (MEANING AND ITS HISTORY)

POLITICAL SCIENCE-was derived from the Greek word POLIS which means city-state and the Latin word SCIRE, which means science or to know. Therefore, ***POLITICAL SCIENCE*** is the study of the city-state. However, political scientists define it as a social science dealing with a systematic study of the state in its essential nature, form, manifestation, organization, and development.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT



ARISTOTLE
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle#/media/File:Aristotle_Altemps_Inv8575.jpg

The antecedents of Western politics can be traced back to the Socratic political philosophers, such as Aristotle ("The Father of Political Science") (384–322 BC). Aristotle was one of the first people to give a working definition of political science. He believed that it was a powerful branch of science and that it held special authority over other branches, such as military science. Political philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle began to analyze political thought in a way that placed more significance on the scientific aspect of political science, which was contrary to how it was portrayed by the Greek philosophers that came before them. Before Plato, the main commentary on politics came from poets, historians, and famous playwrights of the day.

BRANCHES	DEFINITION
1. POLITICAL THEORY	> - the study of theories and doctrines on the origin, form, behavior, and purposes of the state and government. It is also called political philosophy.
2. PUBLIC LAW	> the field of political science focused on the study of legal rules and principles governing states, governments, and individuals as they are related to one another.
3. GOVERNMENT	> this field studies the structure and functions of both national and local governments within the context of one state or country.
4. COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT	> this field focuses on analyzing the similarities and differences among states relative to their executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, as

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	well as their fundamental laws, functions, political cultures, and traditions.
5. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	> study of foreign policies of countries, international organizations, and international law.
6. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.	> deals with the actual management of the government in the realms of administrative organization, personnel, and human resource management, fiscal management, and management of public relations.
7. PUBLIC POLICY	> it is concerned with the assessment and evaluation of the various policies pursued by the government in areas like education, defense, and health.
8. POLITICAL DYNAMICS	> this field is a critical inquiry into the various societal forces that exert influence on political decision and action.
9. GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS	> looks into the government's exercise of corporate or business function, as well as its regulatory function that affects the economy of the state. It is also called POLITICAL ECONOMY.
10. LEGISLATURE	> focuses on the essential role played by the law-making body in rulemaking, as well as the politics behind the legislation.
11. GEOPOLITICS	> delves on critically analyzing the influences of population, resources, and the physical environment of a country on its local and international politics.

VALUES AND USES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT ON PEOPLE'S LIVES

2. EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP

3. DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIC VALUES

4. A PREPARATION FOR VARIOUS CAREERS AND PROFESSION

Source: *https://www.coursehero.com/file/7010799/POLITICAL-SCIENCE/*

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Lesson 2: Psychology and Demography

A. PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology is derived from the Greek roots meaning the study of the psyche or soul (psyche – breath, spirit, soul, and logia – study or research). Psychology is the science of mind and behavior. Psychology includes the study of conscious and unconscious phenomena as well as feeling and thought. It is an academic discipline of immense scope. Psychologists seek an understanding of the emergent properties of brains and all the variety of phenomena linked to those emergent properties, joining this way the broader neuro-scientific group of researchers. As a social science, it aims to understand individuals and groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece, China, India, and Persia were all engaged in the philosophical study of psychology. In ancient Egypt, the Ebers Papyrus mentioned depression and thought disorders. Historians note that Greek philosophers, including Thales, Plato, and Aristotle, addressed the workings of the mind. As early as the 4th century BC, Greek physician Hippocrates theorized that mental disorders had physical rather than supernatural causes.

CONFUCIIUS
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucius#/media/File:Confucius_Tang_Dynasty.jpg

2. In China, psychological understanding grew from the philosophical works of Laozi and Confucius, and later from the doctrines of Buddhism.

3. The founder of Psychology is Wilhelm Wundt.

LAOZI
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laozi#/media/File:Zhang_Lu-Laozi_Riding_an_Ox.jpg

WILIHEM WUNDT
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Wundt#/media/File:Wilhelm_Wundt.jpg

Founder of Psychology	**Wilhelm Wundt**
BRANCHES	**DEFINITION**
1. Clinical psychology	> integrates science, theory, and practice to understand, predict, and relieve problems with adjustment, disability, and discomfort. It promotes adaption, adjustment, and personal development.

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	> can help us to understand, prevent, and alleviate psychologically-caused distress or dysfunction, and promote an individual's well-being and personal development.
2. Cognitive psychology	> investigates internal mental processes, such as problem solving, memory, learning, and language. It looks at how people think, perceive, communicate, remember, and learn. It is closely related to neuroscience, philosophy, and linguistics. > look at how people acquire, process, and store information.
3. Developmental psychology	>This is the scientific study of systematic psychological changes that a person experiences over the life span, often referred to as human development. > It focuses not only on infants and young children but also teenagers, adults, and older people.
4. Evolutionary psychology	> looks at how human behavior, for example, language, has been affected by psychological adjustments during evolution
5. Forensic psychology	> involves applying psychology to criminal investigation and the law. > It involves assessing the psychological factors that might influence a case or behavior and presenting the findings in court.
6. Health psychology	> is also called behavioral medicine or medical psychology. > It observes how behavior, biology, and social context influence illness and health.
7. Biological Psychology / Neuropsychology	> looks at the structure and function of the brain about behaviors and psychological processes. Neuropsychology may be involved if a condition involves lesions in the brain, and assessments that involve recording electrical activity in the brain.
8. Occupational or organizational psychologists	> are involved in assessing and making recommendations about the performance of people at work and in training political decisions and action.
9. Social psychology	> uses scientific methods to understand how social influences impact human behavior. It seeks to explain how feelings, behavior, and thoughts are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of other people.

Source: *https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/154874#branches*

B. DEMOGRAPHY

Demography comes from prefix demo – from the Ancient Greek, demos meaning "the people", and –graphy from grapho, ies "writing, description or

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measurement". Demography is the statistical study of populations, especially human beings.

Formal demography – limits its object of study to the measurement of population processes, while broader field of social demography or population studies also analyses the relationships between economic, social, cultural, and biological processes influencing a population.

Demography is the study of human population dynamics. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of populations, and how populations change over time due to births, deaths, migration, and aging. Demographic analysis can relate to whole societies or smaller groups defined by criteria such as education, religion, or ethnicity.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

JOHN GRAUNT

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Graunt#/media/File:JohnGraunt_(cropped).png

The study of human populations has its roots, like sociology generally, in the societal changes that accompanied both the scientific and industrial revolutions. Some early mathematicians developed primitive forms of life tables, which are tables of life expectancies, for life insurance and actuarial purposes. Censuses, another demographic tool, were instituted for primarily political purposes:

-as a basis for taxation

-as a basis for political representation

The development of demographic calculations started in the 18th century. Census taking, on the other hand, has a long history dating back close to 2,000 years among the Chinese and the Romans and even further back in history among some groups in the Middle East. Most modern censuses began in the late 18th century.

John Graunt is the founder of Demography.

Founder of Demography	**John Graunt**
METHODS	DEFINITION
1. DIRECT METHODS	> Direct data comes from vital statistics registries that track all births and deaths as well as certain changes in legal status such as marriage, divorce, and migration. > A census is another common direct method of collecting demographic data. Census typically collect information about families or household in addition to individual characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, literacy/education, employment status and occupation, and geographical location.
2. INDIRECT METHODS	> countries and periods where full data are not available, such as is the case in much of the developing world, and most of the historical demography.

Source: *https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Sociology/Demography*

TASK NO. 1. FILL ME UP.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to discuss the differences in the various social science disciplines and their fields (e.g., Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, Demography) by completing the table below. Use your notebook to write your answer.

CRITERIA	LINGUISTICS	POLITICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	DEMOGRAPHY
ETYMOLOGICAL NAME				
FOCUS OF THE STUDY				
FOUNDER				

TASK NO. 2. RELATE ME.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to carefully identify the relationship between the various social science disciplines that led to the emergence of major events and their contribution to our society. Write your answers in your notebook.

Social Science Discipline	Relationship to		
Linguistics	**Political Science**	**Psychology**	**Demography**
Political Science	**Psychology**	**Demography**	**Linguistics**

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Psychology	**Demography**	**Linguistics**	**Political Science**
Demography	**Linguistics**	**Political Science**	**Psychology**

TASK NO. 3. DISCIPLINE PURPOSES.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to give three purposes on why you need to study the different social science disciplines and how it will help to address social issues and problems.

SOCIAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINES	PURPOSES
1. LINGUISTICS	1. 2. 3.
2.POLITICAL SCIENCE	1. 2. 3.
3. PSYCHOLOGY	1. 2. 3.
4. DEMOGRAPHY	1. 2. 3.

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Post-Test

DIRECTIONS. Choose the best answer to the following questions/statements below. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is TRUE about Linguistics?
   A. Noam Chomsky is the father of Modern Linguistics.
   B. Linguistics began to be studied systematically by the Indian scholar Panini in the 7th century.
   C. A and B are true.
   D. None of the above.

2. The following are subfields of Linguistics, EXCEPT:
   A. Syntax B. Morphology C. Semantics D. Grammar

3. It is the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, usually including word order.
   B. Syntax B. Morphology C. Semantics D. Grammar

4. He was one of the first people to give a working definition of political science, and he believed that it was a powerful branch of science.
   A. Plato B. Aristotle C. Hippocrates D. Thales

5. Which of the following field studied the structure and function of both national and local within the context of one state or country?
   A. Public Law C. Comparative Governance
   B. Government D. International Relations

6. Why is the history of Psychology is important?
   A. It helps remove the confusion caused by the diversity of psychology by helping us to understand the present diversity.
   B. Theories are influenced by someone or something in the past.
   C. A and B are true.
   D. None of the above.

7. Which of the following is TRUE about demography?
   A. Birth, deaths, and migration are the big three of demography.
   B. Demography is the study of a population-based on factors such as age, race, and sex.
   C. Demography is widely used for various purposes and encompasses small, targeted populations or mass populations.
   D. All of the above.

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8. He believed that the study of conscious thoughts would be the key to understanding the mind.

A. Wilhelm Wundt C. Plato
B. Noam Chomsky D. Aristotle

9. Demography: Population; Political Science: _____.

A. Behavior C. Language
B. Government D. Past events

10. It is the study of language over time particularly with regards to a specific language or group of language.

A. Syntax C. Historical Linguistics
B. Morphology D. Pragmatics

LET'S CHECK THE RESULT

RATING	LEVEL
10-8	**EXCELLENT!** Congratulations! You can proceed to the next page and continue to learn the lesson.
7-5	**BETTER!** You can go back to those lessons that you've missed and continue.
4-3	**VERY GOOD!** You can improve your knowledge and continue to learn the next lesson.
2-0	**NEEDS IMPROVEMENT!** This module will help you to learn better with the new lesson. You can do it. Let's open the next page.

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Additional Activities

TASK NO. 4. TRACING HISTORY.

DIRECTIONS: Your task is to make a timeline on the notable events and contributions that led to the emergence of Linguistics, Political Science, Psychology, and Demography. You can use your notebook to make a timeline.

Answer Key

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PRE-TEST	POST-TEST
1. D 6. A 2. B 7. D 3. B 8. B 4. D 9. D 5. C 10. D	1. A 6. C 2. D 7. D 3. A 8. A 4. B 9. C 5. B 10. C

PRACTICE TASK NO. 1. SENTENCE COMPLETION. The answers may vary.
PRACTICE TASK NO. 2. RELATE ME. – The answers may vary.
PRACTICE TASK NO. 3. DISCIPLINE PURPOSES. The answers may vary**.**
ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES. TRACING HISTORY. – The answers may vary.

I. PICTURES:

Cover - Social Science, Matthew, Dylan - *https://www.vox.com/future-perfect/2019/12/23/21003232/best-social-science-studies-economics-political-science-2010s*
NOAM CHOMSKY
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noam_Chomsky#/media/File:Noam_Chomsky_portrait_2017_retouched.png
ARISTOTLE -
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle#/media/File:Aristotle_Altemps_Inv8575.jpg
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JOHN GRAUNT
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Graunt#/media/File:JohnGraunt_(cropped).png

II. ARTICLES:

LINGUISTICS- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_linguistics
POLITICAL SCIENCE-https://www.coursehero.com/file/7010799/POLITICAL-SCIENCE/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PoliticalScience
https://www.britannica.com/topic/political-science
PSYCHOLOGY https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/154874#branches
DEMOGRAPHY-
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Sociology/Demography

III.DICTIONARY:
LANGUAGE **-** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Language
ASTADHYAYI **-** https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panini#Astadhyayi

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